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The Sunday Journal has double the circu-

lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

DURING the past six months of this year, 4,610,000 tons of pig-iron were made-the largest quantity ever made by any country in that period

It is unofficially announced that the mortgage indebtedness, as found by the census examiners, will not aggregate one-fourth of the amount claimed by the purveyors of calamity.

LOUISIANA is the last State that should get "sassy" about the honest election bill. Suppose for a moment that the North should boycott the lottery! What would Louisiana do for levees, for schools, for charities? A gambler out of a job is a mighty pitiable spectacle.

THE "sober second thought" of leading Democrats and Democratic newspapers, both North and South, on the subject of the wild-eyed boycott proposal of the Atlanta Constitution is that it is pure rot and nonsense. And this puts one or two dough-face newspapers in St. Louis and Kansas City in a very uncomfortable sort of a hole.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat says that not only are the majority of the voters of Louisiana illiterate, but that illiteracy is on the increase. Since 1880 there has been an increase of illiterate voters, bort white and black, of 3 per cent., the increase of illiterates among white voters a one being over 4 per cent. This is not an encouraging showing.

THE Atlanta Constitution's boycotting proposition has had a good effect in drawing out strong expressions of condemnation from business bodies and men in the South. Whatever the feeling in the South may be about a national election law, it is decidedly opposed to any such nonsense as the boycott. The attempt to carry politics into business never succeeds.

THE Anti-lottery League, of Louisiana, has called a State convention of the anti-lottery party, to meet at Baton Rouge, on Aug. 7, to protest against the chartering or re-chartering of the lottery. While the fight is growing very bitter in Louisiana, the indications are that it will open in another quarter by the enactment of a law excluding lottery correspondence from the mails. It is high time for Congress to act in this

THE Mormons in Idaho propose to vote at the coming election if they have to wade through blood to do it. They openly announce that they do not intend to let a little thing like perjuring themselves by taking the required oath stand in their way. They also announce that they will vote the Democratic ticket straight. This announcement, however, was unnecessary; whenever any queer and vicious new force is projected into American politics it falls naturally into the Democratic party.

THE financial condition of Canada affords a marked contrast with that of the United States. While our public debt is being steadily reduced that of Canada is steadily increasing. In 1867 her liabilities were \$93,046,051, in 1879 they were \$183,974,753, and in 1889 they were \$287,722,062. This is the debt of the Dominion government, and does not include that of the provinces, some of which owe considerable sums. Perhaps if we wait a few years we can solve the annexation question by bidding Canada in at sheriff's sale.

WHEN the reporter of a Paris paper printed an alleged interview with Minister Reid, in which he was represented as denouncing the McKinley bill in particular and the protective policy in general, a number of free-trade papers, and others hostile to the administration, without questioning the accuracy of the announcement, made haste to declare the renunciation of the proprietor and late editor of the New York Tribune of the theories it has always proclaimed and now advocates. There was a great deal of ecstasy in certain newspaper offices, which found expression in editorials in the same issue that contained the telegraphic denial of Mr. Reid They did not stop to consider the improbable statements attributed to our minister to France. They assumed that the sentiments attributed to Mr. Reid were true because they were published in a French newspaper. If they had appeared in a number of enterprising American journals which have made interviewing a farce, they would not have

been believed until verified, since the irrigation, but the bringing of these best evidence that a prominent man has not spoken is to see certain views attributed to him in an interview. But it seems that these editors have miscalculated the capacity of the foreign reporter | ton and Oregon, but years will be reto appreciate and appropriate American customs. They do not realize that the United States is now the leading people in the world, and that Europeans are quick to appreciate its leadership whether it is in methods of education. labor-saving machinery or the management of sensational newspapers.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

More than ten years have elapsed since the repeal of the national bankruptcy law. It was repealed because it ha proved to be a hindrance to the accomplishment of the good which it was designed to do. It was cumbersome costly, and was used by dishonest mer as a club to compel creditors to compromise rather than appeal to the law Since that time several attempts have been made to enact another bankrupt law, but no measure has ever been brought to a vote until the passage of the so-called Torrey bill by the House last week. An abstract of its provisions indicates that every precaution has been taken to avoid the evils of the old law. The referees, who are the officials in the execution of the law, are to be appointed by the United States circuit courts, of which there shall be one in every circuit, and as many more as are necessary to attend to the business. The salary is \$1,000 and \$10 fee in each case. to be paid by the government. All matters relating to the enforcement of the law are in the hands of the referees. who represent the courts. Trustees are appointed to take charge of bankrupt estates, pursuant to nominations by the creditors. The compensation of trustee shall be 5 per cent. on the first \$5,000 paid out in dividends, 2 per cent on the second \$5,000, and 1 per cent. on the balance. All the fee required is \$10 when the petition for bankruptcy is filed. A long list of offenses and neglects on the part of persons petitioned into bankruptcy are specified in the bill which cover all sorts of devices to favor one creditor at the advantage of the others, or disposition of property of any kind with intent to defraud creditors. All compositions are confirmed by the court after a hearing before the creditors, and the court will not sanction a composition unless it is for the advantage of all the creditors. One defect of the old law was that it had no provision for relief of insolvents small amounts, but the pending bill permits a person who owes to become a voluntary bankrupt, and all persons except wage-workers may be made involuntary bankrupts, in case they owe \$500. In the payment of a bankrupt's assets, labor to the amount of \$50 to each claimant has the first right. If preference is given to any creditor within four months of the subsequent filing of a petition for bankruptcy it becomes void. The trustee shall reduce the estate to cash, and divide it to the creditors as soon as possible. The bankrupt can have full discharge two months after adjudication if he has honestly performed his part. The \$10 fee and 1 per cent. of the assets of the estate are all the charges required

by the government for its service. Such are the more important provisions of the House bill, and from them it seems that it is designed to afford relief to unfortunate debtors and to do justice to creditors. The fact that nearly every board of trade in cities of any considerable size has petitioned for such a law proves that it is very generally demanded.

THE EXHAUSTION OF ABABLE LANDS A recent number of the Forum contained an article entitled "The Exhaustion of the Arable Lands," by C. Wood Davis, in which it is demonstrated that natural arable lands of the United States and its Territories are well-nigh exhausted. In other words, there are no more prairie lands such as lowa. Nebraska, Kansas and like States have afforded settlers for a third of a century. This statement may be a little startling. but the figures and facts which the writer gives will convince reasonable people that he makes a good case. If there is an abundance of good tillable land which could be occupied, it is not reasonable to suppose that settlers, who had been seeking land in other States and Territories, would have rushed Oklahoma in numbers sufficient occupy territory ten times land-hungry would have camped on the borders of the Sioux reservation in the dead of a Dakota winter, waiting the signal occupy lands in the drought region, or that an army of from 30,000 to 50,000 settlers would have camped along the southern border of Kansas waiting the proclamation of the President opening the lands of the Cherokee Outlet, which, at best, will not afford over 20,000 good farms of 160 acres each. The writer calls attention to the statement of the Land Commissioner in 1889, that the unoccupied arable lands of the United States which can be cultivated without irrigation were not more than the area of Ohio-25,576,960 acres. Statistics are given which show that, in 1880, there were about 100,000,000 unoccupied acres, which might be called arable lands, but of these 30,000,000 must be irrigated-17,000,000 were in the Indian Territory, and 28,000,000 were surrendered railway grants and Indian and military reservations. Of these, more than 60,000,000 have been largely brought into use, so that the only unoccupied remainder of any moment is found in the Indian Territory, and in that portion of the irrigable lands vet unsettled, in all not exceeding 40,000,000 acres, which cannot be brought into cultivation except by slow processes. To these can be added railway, school and State lands, much of which is wholly unfit for farms, 30,000,000 acres, and adding 30,000,000 acres more for the un-

acres into cultivation under such conditions, if it can be done on a large scale, must be slow and at large cost. There are heavily-timbered lands in Washingquired to bring these into cultivation to the market.

The writer presents a table in which a comparison is made between the growth of population and the pansion of agriculture during the twenty-two years beginning with 1867. During the first period of seven years (1867 to 1874) population increased 18.2 per cent. and the cultivated area 20.2 per cent., 19,069,238 acres of land being added to tillage. During the second period-five years-population increased 14.2 per cent. and the area of cultivation 42 per cent., the additions to the cultivated area being 47,628,548 acres. In the third period of five years—1879 to 1884—population increased nearly 14 per cent., cultivated acres 21.2 per cent., covering 34,208,307 acres. During the five years ending with 1889, the rate of the increase of population was about 14 per cent., but the rate of increased cultivation was reduced to 8.1 per cent., the number of acres added to tillage being 15,750,381. These figures will bear study. Why was it that with 14,500,000 more people in 1889 than in 1879, and as many men desirous to obtain farms, only 15,-750,000 acres were taken, against 47,628,-000 acres ten years earlier? The answer is obvious-the arable land was not to be found under the same conditions. The rapid increase of cultivated lands during all the periods above named, except the last, aggregating nearly double the increment of population, accounts for the depression of the prices of agricultural

products during the past six years. It has long been the favorite boast that American agriculture can feed the world, but with a positive limitation to our arable lands now being reached and an increasing population, it is evident that, to feed our own population, as early as 1900, new methods of agriculture will be necessary, and an advance in the price of arable lands will be inevitable. This assertion may seem absurd before it is examined, but putting the increase of cultivated acres, during the coming decade, at 1 per cent -it being 1.6 during the past five years -the area devoted to staple crops at the close of 1899 will be 232,100,000, or sufficient, at 3.15 acres per capita, the requirement during the past twenty-five years, to feed and clothe a population of 73,682,000. At anything like the present growth of population the United States will have more than that number of people in 1899. Then, instead of a surplus of agricultural products, our people may find it necessary to look to other countries for some of its bread. At any rate, there will be a home market for the food products of our farms and values in good lands must necessarily advance.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

The fact that the new law provides for an official ballot and prohibits the voting of any other has raised a question in the minds of some as to whether it does not interfere with the freedom of elections. Under the old law a legal voter could vote for whom he pleased for any office, and could write out his ticket in advance and have it put in the ballot-box just as written. Under the new law he can only vote an official ballot and for regularly nominated candidates. The law nowhere recognizes the right of person to vote any other than an official ballot or for any other person than a regularly nominated candidate. The point has been raised, perhaps not in this State, but in some others where similar legislation has been proposed, that the restriction of the right to vote is unconstitutional. It is claimed by those who raise this objection that under our political system there can be such thing as official candidates office; that while nominating conventions are a convenience, their action is not binding on any person, and that a legal and qualified voter has a right to vote for whom he pleases and have his vote counted. The Australian ballot law does not seem to recognize this right. A person's choice of candidates is confined to those whose names are printed on the official ballot. Not only this, but in order to make the ballot legal it must have the initials of the poll clerk written in ink on the lower left-hand corner of the back. It made the duty of poll clerks to thus write their initials on the back of every ballot before it goes into the hands of a voter, and after the voter has prepared his ballot it must be folded in such a way that the initials shall be exposed. If, after all, a ballot gets into the box without the initials of the poll clerk it cannot be counted. The legality of every ballot cast in the State will depend on its having the initials of

poll clerk on its back. The process of voting under the new law is as follows: On approaching the polls the voter enters the chute which leads into the election-room. No person is allowed to be within fifty feet of the chute, except one challenger and one poll-book-holder for each These are to stand on opposite sides of the chute, near the challengeare about the same as under the old law. Passing the challenging-window, the voter enters the election-room, where only three persons besides the board are name to the poll clerks, who register it. One of the clerks then gives him a ballot, and the other gives him a stamp. He then steps into one of the booths, or compartments, and prepares his ticket. five minutes, nor communicate with any person, except a member of the election board, while in the compartment. If he desires to vote the whole Republican

of that ticket. If he wishes to vote for some Republicans and some Democrats he stamps the square in front of the names of the particular candidates he desires to vote for. The stamp is the vital thing. If a voter should draw his pen through every name on the ballot an extent that their product will affect | except those he wished to vote for and should fail to place the stamp in front of their names his vote would not be counted. The omission of the stamp would kill the ballot. As already stated placing the stamp in front of the title of the Republican ticket counts as a vote for the whole ticket, but if, after doing that, the voter should make a mistake of stamping in front of some of the names on the Democratic ticket, his vote would be counted for those candidates notwithstanding the stamp before the title of the Republican ticket. The stamping process being completed, the voter folds his ballot so that the initials of the poll clerk shall be exposed on the outside, hands it to a member of the election board, who deposits it in the box. and returns the stamp to the poll clerk. Taking, or attempting to take, a ballot or stamp out of the election room is a penal offense. Any person who, after entering the booth, desires any information concerning the manner of voting may obtain it from the election board and a person who cannot read, or who is physically disabled from stamping his ballot, may have this done for him by the poll clerks.

A MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is probably not news to the medical

profession, but it must be to most of

those who have need of physicians, that

a progressive element of the profession

have discovered that the terrible dis-

ease known as consumption is not

hereditary, but contagious. For years

and years people have been regarding

consumption as a fatal scourge which an inscrutable Providence has visited upon certain families, and which the victims have been taught to bear, with Christian resignation, as a sort of inherited punishment. Progressive medical research seems to challenge this old-time theory and to denounce it as unfounded, and assert that conditions and ignorance are mainly responsible for the disease. A year ago the New York Board of Health issued stringent instructions as to the treatment of consumption as a contagious disease, and the official board in Philadelphia has the same thing. The Mich igan Board of Health recently deadding of consumption bated the to the list of contagious diseases of which health authorities must be notified. It is stated that in all wellregulated hospitals the possibility of contagion from consumption is accepted as a risk to be guarded against. Nearly ten years ago one Dr. Koch announced the discovery of bacillus of consumption. This minute organism is not yet accepted as the cause of consumption, but it always accompanies it, and contagion arises from its diffusion through dried sputum. In the advocacy of the contagion theory, Dr. Baker, of Michigan has shown that the particular atmospheric conditions usually associated with the development of the disease owe their reputation to the fact that they create in the lungs and throat the precise conditions necessary for the growth of the bacillus. That is, the atmosphere in low and damp regions where the largest proportion of deaths from consumption occur, does not cause the disease, but prepares the soil, so to speak, to receive it by contagion. In Philadelphia it has been found that by far the larger part of the disease is confined in the low and damp localities. and that it is found in conditions which lead to the conclusion that, within its limits, it is as contagious as measles of small-pox. The specialists who proclaim this theory maintain it is both a preventable and a curable disease. German physicians claim that six out of ten cases can be cured in a properly pointed hospital. Of late the necessity of special hospitals for consumptive patients has been vigerously advocated. The deaths from this disease are estimated at 125,000 a year in this country -the larger proportion of which are men. It has been recently explained that the reason why more men die of consumption than women is that the restraints of her dress compel her to do all of her breathing in the tips of the lungs, where the bacilli make their nests. thus keeping them well filled with air which prevents the lodgment of the disease germ. This suggestion of a professional man may be appropriated by those who are compelled to listen to at tacks upon the corset without having

any valid defense. THE SILVER QUESTION

The silver question, which attracted so little attention a few months ago, o late seems to have become a topic of general interest in Europe as well as in this country, because of the passage of the silver law by Congress. It was thought when the passage of the bill was assured that there would be a large movement of silver bullion from Europe to the United States to insure a better price. This opinion seems to have been based upon the general belief that in Europe there is a plethora of silver which its holders will be glad to be rid window. The formalities of challenging of at a fair price. This may be the case, but it is very sure that none of it has been sent hither to be sold to Secretary Windom in August. On the contrary, several large shipments of silver bullion allowed at one time. He announces his have been made to England the past week, indicating a feeling in financial circles there that silver will continue to advance. It would seem from recent indications that European nations use more silver money than has been gener-He cannot occupy the booth longer than ally believed. England is a single-standard nation, yet it uses so much silver token-money that a member of Parliament inquired, a few days since, if the government had made provision to seticket he stamps the square preceding cure the silver bullion that it requires title of that ticket, indicating for coinage during the year. Germany that he votes for all the candidates has demonetized silver, but the bulk of the sentiments attributed to Mr. Reid developed arable lands now constituting whose names are below. He may also money used in the smaller trade is sil-

consequent upon the expected silver legislation was not looked for abroad, or even here, and it has disturbed many calculations, particularly now that the advance continues. Next month the government will begin to take nearly the entire product of our mines. Heretofore half of our silver bullion has gove abroad for a market and has constituted a large portion of the regular supply. What will be the effect upon the price of silver when the government takes the entire stock and output of American

These are interesting considerations in view of the larger use of silver as money by this Nation and of the proposed international conference which has been proposed to consider again, under much more favorable conditions, the question of restoring silver to full money power by international action. One thing, however, seems very evident: there is not so much surplus silver in Europe as has been reported the past twelve years, which seems to have been one of the influences which have tended to repress the price of silver bullion.

A Deserving Charity.

The first annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians of Center township shows that it has already done some good work and gives promise of greater usefulness in the future. The board was created and organized under an act of the last Legislature. It is appointed by the circuit judge, and its members, as now constituted, are Mr. William N. Jackson, Mrs. Julia H Goodhart, Mr. Frank W. Flanner, Mrs' Elizabeth Ryan, Mr. Charles Martindale and Mrs. Mary Coburn. The object of the board is one that appeals strongly to pub lic sympathy and support. Under the law it has the care and supervision of neglected and dependent children under fifteen years of age, and may assume the custody and control of children who have been abandoned, who are neglected or cruelly treated by their parents, whose parents are ha bitually drunk or unfit to have control of them, or who are kept in vicious and immoral associations. The number of such children in any city of the size of Indianapolis is always considerable, and, under the conditions of modern city life, the tendency is to a steady increase. Their rescue from vicious associates and from ways that lead directly to a duty which society owes to itself no less than to them. The place to arrest the streams of vice and crime which are constantly flowing and widening throughout society is near the source, and the sooner young children can be rescued from victous associations the greater the chance of sav ing them. Under the law the board may by leave of the court, take charge of all such children, remove them from the streets or from the control of vicious and degraded parents, and place them in orphan asylums, indenture them as apprentices or provide them with homes During the first year of its operations

the board, in this township, has investigated a large number of cases, and brought many of them before the court. It has taken permanent charge of sixty-three children and has opened a home where they are well cared for until they can be provided with homes in private families. The board has not made much noise, but it has made an excellent beginning and done good work during the first year of its existence, not withstanding the fact that it has been sorely cramped for funds. This embarrassment should be removed by the generosity of the public, for the work is one of the most deserving in the whole list o

THE base-ball season is not a success, th attendance at some of the most important games not being sufficient to pay the wage of the attendants on the grounds. There is little interest in the games on the part of the public compared with previous years Even the man who has been an enthusiast and a crank now puts his enthusiasm in the past tense. The newspapers, quick to note the public taste, now give comparatively little space to the reports of games. Has this notable decline of interest come t stay, or is it due to the disgust of the people because of the quarrel between the League and the Brotherhood? It cannot be possible that people have so suddenly lost all interest in the game; but it is very prob able that they have become disgusted with the quarrels of the professionals, and with their open violations of contracts, and are waiting for such a change as will restore honor to the professional game and character to the professional player.

A Louisville woman who was brought into a local court, a few days ago, for as inquest as to lunacy testified that she had recently had a number of celestial visions and that during her ecstasies she had been fed by a heavenly manna that had floated in through her window and lodged in her lap. The visitation was accompanied by atmospheric phenomena of the most won derful character. The fall of manna was followed by a shower of tiny meteors that filled her room with a light so dazzling that it almost blinded her. The inquest resulted in a hung jury, the majority refusing to believe the woman insane. The average Louisvillian must be a person of strong spiritual faith.

An Eastern man has invented a machin to fill and roll eigars, which he claims wi revolutionize the business. He says: There are near 58,000 skilled operatives make ing cigars in this country. The lowest union price they get is \$7.50 a thousand. It costs nearly \$38,000,000 as capital to be put up in this duce the same number of cigars, just as wel made, by the employment of some 14,000 men, which will make a difference of nearly \$23,000, 000 in the capital required for this cigar-making labor. Adding 5 per cent. saved in the tobacco stock, the machines can save \$24,000,000 per annum to the makers and smokers of cigars. expert workman can make by hand only five hundred cigars a day, and by the machine he can make two thousand cigars in ten hours.

If the production of cigars is to be mul tiplied and cheapened at this rate, it will become a problem how to dispose of them.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, has the presidential bee in his bonnet. He and his wife and family are now at Deer Park, Md. and they have about decided to build summer residence in West Virginia, across the mountains from Deer Park, on a site which is already named Campbell Hill The Governor remarked to a New York friend the other day that he hoped to get Campbell Hill in shape by 1892. "Well, that would make an excellent combination in 1892," was the quick reply, whereupon the Governor blushed and responded: "Be sure you do not change the position of the

THE sundry civil appropriation bill as re turned to the House by the Senate has 20 amendments, and under the rules there will be ten minutes' debate on each one Ten minutes' debate on each of the 20

cluding roll-calls and other interruptions. Each roll-call consumes about thirty min-

utes' time. THE theosophy fad, which has had a large following of those who are the ready dupes of anything mysterious, and of those who labor under the delusion that it is an indication of superior intellectual power to become believers in mystifications, has been exposed by a professor in the Smithsonian Institution. A foreign adventuress, a woman of unsavory reputation, strange as it may seem, was the head of the movement and made money out of it.

PLENTY of people who know nothing and care less about the merits of the census controversy between St. Paul and Minneapolis will be pleased to know that, in procuring a recount for Minneapolis, St. Paul has involuntarily secured one for herself, and they would chuckle not a little if her own recount falls somewhat below the original figures. It is human nature to laugh when the meddler who sticks his nose in gets it put out of joint.

A STAFF correspondent of the London Times maligns American cities which he has just visited, and gives as one of the things to their discredit that he heard chickens crowing from his hotel window in Chicago. It is probably very improper to have chickens in cities, but any sensible person would not expect chickens to keep quiet when crowing is the general rule.

THE unwelcome tornado has of late years become remarkably impartial in the distribution of its deadly favors, and jokes about the Kansas cyclone pit are no longer in order among the newspapers of the effete East. The funnel-shaped cloud can no longer be regarded as a sectional issue.

Mr. Dana is too honest and unconventional for good politics. His crisp note to the amateur journalists has made at least eight youthful "poets" solid supporters of the Cleveland side of the great anti-fat controversy.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

OLIVE LOGAN was the pioneer of newspa-

MRS. LANGTRY is interesting herself religious affairs.

FARMER TILLMAN, of South Carolina, calls colleges "dude factories." WARD MCALLISTER will manage the ball

that Newport will give to Prince George. THE Comte De Paris will sail for New fork on Sept. 23 with his son, the Duc D'Orleans, and two friends THE Atchison Globe observes that, out

of thirty people who met there to pray for rain, only one man carried an umbrel Edison's "far-sight" machine will probably be completed by 1892. Through its aid one will be able, in Cincinnati, to see the features of a friend in Boston.

MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT, wife of the successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, is to become one of the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal, on Sept. 1 next. EMPEROR WILLIAM has declared that the

next birthday of Count Von Moltke shall be kept as a national holiday. The famous strategist was born Oct. 26, 1800, at Parchim, JOHN W. MACKAY, the bonanza king, is fifty-nine years old. He is of Irish birth.

but has lived in the United States since he

was nineteen. His first lucky mining venture was made in 1870. CHRISTINA ROSETTI, sister of the poet, lives in London and gets \$50 spiece for her verses. She is a young old lady, with white hair, which silver tint is carried out in her

dress the year round As a memorial of Nelson the parish church of Burnham Thorpe is to be restored and beautified. Nelson spent his boyhood in that parish, and his father was rector of

that church for forty-six years. MRS. LINCOLN, wife of the American minister to England, with her daughters, will leave London for their home in Chicago early in August. Mr. Lincoln will not ake his leave before November.

PROF. DANIEL WILLARD FISKE, who won the two-and-one-half-million-dollar lawsuit brought by Cornell University, is abroad at present. He is noted for his Icelandic scholarship and his big law-suit. MME. MODJESKA says she cannot afford to get angry, for the reason that to lose one's temper is to lose one's beauty. We have always wondered why shrews seldom appeared to be handsome, and now we

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES SYMpathizes with the striking London postmen. He says they are greatly underpaid, receiving less than half the pay of our postmen, and our compelled to do much

THE late Dr. Peters, the astronomer, was most unassuming. He never would say "] have discovered" so and so, but so and so "has been discovered at Litchfield Observatory." He was also a great lover of flowers and trees.

A PROFESSOR of theology may know all about creeds and very little about trees. An Andover College professor gave considerable money and no little time to the cultivation of Russian mulberry trees which turned out to be evcamores

MISS SALLIE HOLLIE, a Virginia girl, has undertaken the education of the colored girls of her State. She proposes to establish small schools throughout Virginia, where the colored girl can learn enough in two years to start squarely with the world. AND now comes a Britisher, who knows Prince George, to remark that his Royal 'Ighness hates fuss and parade, detests receptions, likes to mingle with good fellows. smoke and swap stories, and will make his stay short at Newport if he is not let alone. In Newport, the other afternoon, an ashman carted the ashes away from the residence of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney. He espied an envelope in one of the barrels and in it found a check for \$6,375. payable to Mrs. Whitney. He returned the check and was handsomely rewarded

SENATOR INGALLS is said to be the worst looking individual in Washington when he gets into his summer cutfit. He wears a drab linen ulster that is closely buttoned and fits like a shirt hung on a pole. He also wears a straw hat with a breadth o rim that is more picturesque than beauti-

An unusual event in a State prison tool place at Stillwater, Minn., Tuesday, when Bishop Vincent, chancellor of the Chantanqua University, addressed a Chautauqua circle recently formed among the prisoners. The latter presented the Bishop with ar embroidered cushion and an engrossed ad

An Edinburg millionaire conveys £84. 459-nearly balf a million dollars-to trustees, himself being one, to advance the cause at home and abroad of total abstinence from liquor, tobacco and opinm, and for "disseminating a knowledge of the antiscriptural character of the Church of

MANY people have expressed astonish ment at the fact that the Prince of Waler speaks German with perfect fluency. The truth is that his command of English is the surprising thing. In the royal nursery German was spoken until Albert Edward was twelve years of age. The Prince is also i thorough command of French.

THE author of the "Light of Asia" is not only a poetical genius, but he has a finan cial foresight which may enable him to save the products of his brains in America.

America before England-a well-deserved homage to the wider diffusion of culture in America, as evidenced by the vastly larger

body of readers. DISTRACTED parents who lose their chit. dren in the crowds at public resorts on holi. days would be glad if a curious Berlin ena.

tom were adopted. At the Berlin Zoolog-ical Gardens any keeper finding a lost child takes charge of the little one and blows a trumpet. Hearing the note, the mother or father in search of the missing youngster at once makes for the spot, and the search is ended. It is a singular fact that great men sei. dom leave direct descendants. Napoleon Wellington, Washington all prove this rule.

Shakspeare left only two daughters, whose children died without issue. Probably the nearest relative to the great poet now livtralia, who is said to be the eighth in descent from Shakspeare's sister Joan. Walter Scott's line ended with the second or third generation.

MRS. ARTHUR STANDARD, better known as John Strange Winter, author of "Bootle's Baby," is a pretty woman, thirty years of age, a good cook, capital housewife, and a very delightful hostess. Her famous baby, which Ruskin declared to contain the most faithful and finished rendering ever given the character of a British soldier, has given her an independent income. It was refused by six publishers and copied three times efore reaching the public.

MR. GLADSTONE, who makes it an absolute rule not to travel on Sundays, returned from Dollis Hill to London one Saturday night recently, in order to hear the Bishon of Peterborough at St. Margaret's, Westminster, pext morning. This rule of Mr. Gladstone's against Sunday traveling placed him in an inconvenient position when at one time the Queen took to inviting him to dine and sleep at Windsor on Saturday night, and did not extend her invitation over Sunday. When this occurred Mr. Gladstone used to go from the castle to the deanery, and remain till Monday as the guest of Dean Wellesley. This, it is stated. came to the Queen's ears, and a considerate

A PRAIRIE FIRE.

arrangement was adopted.

and looks to the west.

Graphic Description of a Thrilling Experience on the Plains.

Detroit Free Press. We all sprung up to see one of the saddle horses—a veteran in years and experience standing with his head high in the air and pointed due west. While he looks as fixedly as if his eyes had lost their power to turn, his postrils quiver and dilate with excitement. We watch him a full minute. He was the first to exhibit alarm, but now one horse after another throws up his head

"It's fire, boys!" Had it been night we should have seen the reflection. Had there been a strong wind the odor would have come to us sooner. There is only a gentle breezelanguishing, dying under the fierce sun, but resurrected and given a new lease of ife at intervals by an unknown power, But now we can see the smoke driving neavenward and shutting the blue of the west from our vision-now the horses show signs that no man could mistake. A great wall of flame fifty miles in length is rolling toward us, fanned and driven by a breeze of its own creation, but coming slowly and grandly. It takes me two or three minutes to climb to the top of one of the trees. and from my elevated position I can get a grand view of the wave of fire which is driving before it everything that lives and

We work fast. Blankets are wet at the spring and hung up between the trees to make a bulwark against the sparks and smoke, the horses doubly secured, camp equipage piled up and covered, and before we are through we have visitors. Ten or twelve buffaloes come thundering-pass the grove-halt and return to its shelter, crowdng as close to the horses as they can and showing no fear at our presence. Next come three or four antelopes, their bright eyes bulging out with fear, and their nostrils blowing out the heavy odor with sharp snorts. One rubs against me and licks my

Yelp! Yelp! Here are half a dozen wolves, which crowd among the buffaloes and tremble with terror, and a score of serpents race over the open ground to seek the wet ditch which carries off the overflow of the spring. Last to come, and only a mile ahead of the wave, which is licking up eveything in its path, is a mustang-a single animal which as somehow been separated from his herd. He comes from the north, racing to reach the grove before the fire shall cut him off and he runs for his life. With his ears laid back, nose pointing and his eyes fixed on the goal, his pace is that of a thunderbolt. He leaps square over one pile of camp out-fit and goes ten rods beyond before he can check nimself. Then he comes trotting back and crowds between two of our horses

There is a roar like Niagara. The smoke drives over us in a pall like midnight. The air seems to be one sheet of flame. The wave has swept up to the edge of the bare ground, and is dividing to pass us by. We are in an oven. The horses snort, and cough, and plunge, the wolves howl and moan as the heat and smoke become intolerable. Thus for five minutes, and then relief comes. The flame has passed, and the smoke is driving away. In this path is a cool breeze, everp whiff of which is a grand In ten minutes the grove is so clear of

with a low whinny

again. A queer sight it is. It has been the naven of refuge for snakes, lizards, gophers, prairie dogs, rabbits, coyotes, wolves, anteopes, deer, buffaloes, horses and men-enmity, antipathy and hunger suppressed for the monce that all might live-that each night escape the fiend in pursuit. For half an hour nothing moves. Then the mustang flings up his head, blows the

last of the smoke from his nostrils and starts off with a flourish of his heels. The buffaloes go next, the deer and the anteope follow, and in five minutes we are left For fifty miles to the north, west and

south there is nothing but blackness-a andscape of despair. Away to the east the wall of fire is still moving on and on, implacable, relentless, a fiend whose harvest s death, and whose trail is destruction and

The Most Precious Metals. New York Journal.

Probably ninety-nine persons in one hundred, if asked to name the most precious metals, would mention gold first, platinum second and silver third. A few might add lickel and aluminum to the list. Let us see how near the truth they would be. Gold is worth about \$240 per pound, troy, platinum \$130, and silver about \$12. Nickel is quoted at about 60 cents; and pure aluminum at \$8 and \$2 per troy pound. Now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well-known metals. Taking them n alphabetical order, barium sells for 1975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth \$1,800 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher-its cost is \$160 an ounce, or 1,920 a pound. These begin to look like abulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point; chronium brings \$200, cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium is the same price as cerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than calcium, or just \$1,680 per pound. The wealth of the Vanderbilts amounts to nearly \$200, 000,000. With this sum they could purchase 312 tons of gold and have something eft over; but they couldn't buy two tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

Scope of Woman's Work

Philadelphia Inquirer. It is a great thing to live in these times and to be a woman. The scope of her work was never higher, broader or more untrammeled than it is to-day. To her has been vouchsafed a new dispensation, and it behooves her to fit herself for the higher duties and fields of labor that spread before her. The woman who sets her stand ard high and who bends every faculty of her pure and God-like mind to rise in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence is the woman who is best laboring for the elevation of her sex and the breaking down of those barriers which centuries of prejudice have reared about her.

Will Hurt Wrong-Doers Only.